

TENNESSEE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
FISCAL REVIEW COMMITTEE



FISCAL MEMORANDUM

SB 832 – HB 1038

April 7, 2013

SUMMARY OF ORIGINAL BILL: Classifies attempted first degree murder where the victim suffers serious bodily injury as a Class A felony. Adds subsection to definition of first degree murder stating that attempted first degree murder where the victim suffers serious bodily injury as a Class A felony. Adds attempted first degree murder where the victim suffers serious bodily injury to the list of offenses in Tenn. Code Ann. § 40-35-501(i)(2) for which 100 percent of the sentence imposed must be served less any sentence credits, but no more than 15 percent of the imposed sentence may be reduced by sentence credits.

FISCAL IMPACT OF ORIGINAL BILL:

Increase State Expenditures – \$135,700/Incarceration*

SUMMARY OF AMENDMENT (006347): Deletes all language after the enacting clause.

Prohibits release eligibility for attempted first degree murder where the victim suffers serious bodily injury until the offender has served 85 percent of the sentence imposed less sentence credits earned, but sentence credits cannot reduce the percent served below 75 percent.

FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL WITH PROPOSED AMENDMENT:

Increase State Expenditures – \$18,800/Incarceration*

Assumptions for the bill as amended:

- According to the Department of Correction (DOC), there has been an average of 40.8 admissions for attempted first degree murder over the last 10 years. It is assumed that 10 percent (4) of these resulted in serious bodily injury.
- According to the U.S. Census Bureau, population growth in Tennessee has been 1.12 percent per year for the past 10 years, yielding a projected compound population growth of 11.78 percent over the next 10 years. Population growth will account for one additional admission (4 x .1178) for a total of five (4 + 1).
- A recidivism discount of 33.75 percent applies, but due to the nominal increase in the average time served the bill would result in, it is assumed that the recidivism discount

SB 832 – HB 1038

will not impact the incarceration cost for the proposed legislation.

- The bill requires each offender to serve no less than 75 percent of his sentence received for attempted first degree murder where the victim suffers serious bodily injury. The average time served for attempted first degree murder is 13.1 years. The average sentence for attempted first degree murder is 17.68 years. The bill will result in each offender serving an additional 0.16 years [$13.26 \text{ years} (17.68 \text{ years, the average sentence for attempted first degree murder} \times .75, \text{ the least amount of the sentence that must be served}) - 13.1 \text{ years, the average time served for attempted first degree murder}$].
- The maximum cost in the tenth year, as required by Tenn. Code Ann. § 9-4-210, is based on five offenders serving an additional 0.16 years (58.44 days) for a total of \$3,750 ($\$64.17 \times 58.44 \text{ days}$). The cost for five offenders is \$18,750 ($\$3,750 \times 5$).
- The bill will not result in any additional convictions for attempted first degree murder. Rather, it enhances the punishment for certain attempted first degree murders already being committed.
- Any impact on the caseloads of the District Attorneys General Conference, the District Public Defenders Conference, or the courts can be accommodated within existing resources without an increased appropriation or reduced reversion.

**Tennessee Code Annotated § 9-4-210 requires an appropriation from recurring revenues for the estimated operation cost of any law enacted after July 1, 1986 that results in a net increase in periods of imprisonment in state facilities. The amount appropriated shall be based upon the highest cost of the next 10 years.*

CERTIFICATION:

The information contained herein is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.



Lucian D. Geise, Executive Director

/trm